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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/698,049	10/30/2003	Michael E. Landry	S259-10700US01	9609
23492	7590	07/05/2007	EXAMINER	
ROBERT DEBERARDINE ABBOTT LABORATORIES 100 ABBOTT PARK ROAD DEPT. 377/AP6A ABBOTT PARK, IL 60064-6008			SWIGER III, JAMES L	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		3733		
		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		07/05/2007	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Patents_Abbott_Park@abbott.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/698,049	LANDRY ET AL.	
	Examiner James L. Swiger	Art Unit 3733	
-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address -- Period for Reply			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 			
Status			
1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>11 April 2007</u> . 2a) <input type="checkbox"/> This action is FINAL. 2b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This action is non-final. 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims			
4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>1-6,8-11,13-16,18-20 and 123-126</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed. 6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>1-6,8-11,13-16,18-20 and 123-126</u> is/are rejected. 7) <input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to. 8) <input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.			
Application Papers			
9) <input type="checkbox"/> The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The drawing(s) filed on <u>10/7/2005</u> is/are: a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accepted or b) <input type="checkbox"/> objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) <input type="checkbox"/> The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) <input type="checkbox"/> All b) <input type="checkbox"/> Some * c) <input type="checkbox"/> None of: 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____. 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.			
Attachment(s)			
1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____		4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/11/2007 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 13-16, 18-20, and 125 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crozet et al. (US 6,554,834). Crozet et al. disclose a device having a head portion (34), a shank (30), two or more splines (see top portion of Fig. 15) displaced circumferentially around the head of the fastener and that are capable of configuring to a bone fastener ring (see Fig. 14B), and wherein it is functionally capable of rotating relative to the ring, as it is seated in the ring. Crozet et al. further disclose a device wherein the splines may couple with the ring (see Fig. 15), and wherein the splines have projections (see wedge-shaped ends of Fig. 15) and is tapered (see

Art Unit: 3733

bottom section of a spline in Fig. 15 between spaces 150), and wherein the ring has grooves that are capable of fitting splines (see top profile of the ring in Fig. 14b for grooves between the "points" and then view Fig. 15 for how the splines fit between the grooves between the points). It is also cannulated (402).

Crozet et al. '834 disclose the claimed invention except the fact that the splines are located on the actual anchor head instead of inside the ring. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the seats for the splines around the outside ring instead of the inside fitting sequence since it has been held that a mere reversal of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art and would provide the same stability and fixation as its reverse. In re Einstein, 8 USPQ 167.

Claims 1-6, 123 and 126 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Biedermann et al. (US 5,443,467) in view of Crozet et al. '834. Biedermann et al. disclose a device having a head (3) and a shank (2), and wherein the bone fastener (1) is capable of being inserted head first through an opening in the ring (12), (see Fig. 1) and where the fastener is capable of rotating relative to the ring while being seated in the ring (see Fig. 2), and wherein the ring can be inserted and coupled to the collar (see arrangement of Fig. 1). The ring is capable of being inserted through the bottom of the collar (Fig. 2), and when seated in the collar (5), the ring is capable of being compressed against the collar which would cause to be slightly, or at least materially expanded after exertion from the fastener in use to prevent its removal from

the collar portion (5).

Biedermann et al. disclose the claimed invention except for a ring with two or more seats and a head with two or more splines. Crozet et al. disclose a head with splines and a ring with seats that interfit with the splines. Crozet et al. disclose a device having a head portion (34), a shank (30), two or more splines (see top portion of Fig. 15) displaced circumferentially around the head of the fastener and that are capable of configuring to a bone fastener ring (see Fig. 14B), and wherein it is functionally capable of rotating relative to the ring, as it is seated in the ring. Crozet et al. further disclose a device wherein the splines may couple with the ring (see Fig. 15), and wherein the splines have projections (see wedge-shaped ends of Fig. 15) and is tapered (see bottom section of a spline in Fig. 15 between spaces 150), and wherein the ring has grooves that are capable of fitting splines (see top profile of ring in Fig. 14b for grooves between the "points" and then view Fig. 15 for how the splines fit between the grooves between the points).

The modifications of Crozet et al. *supra* allow for the head of the fastener to have better contact with the ring and thus the collar portion, wherein increased contact and friction allows for better securing of the device and less post-operative shift (Col. 3, lines 45-65). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the device of Biedermann et al. having at least splines and a ring with seats in view of Crozet et al. to better secure the fastener.

Further the modifications of the combination of Biedermann et al. and Crozet et al. disclose the claimed invention except the fact that the splines are located on the

Art Unit: 3733

actual anchor head instead of inside the ring. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the seats for the splines around the outside ring instead of the inside fitting sequence since it has been held that a mere reversal of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art and would provide the same stability and fixation as its reverse. In re Einstein, 8 USPQ 167.

Claim 8-11 and 124 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Biedermann et al. '467 and Crozet et al. '834 in view of Schlapfer (US 6,063,090). The combination of Biedermann et al. and Crozet et al. disclose the claimed invention except for a ring that has both grooves and a seat. Schlapfer discloses a fastener device wherein a chuck (7) considered a ring, has slots both upward and downward (8). In this case the downward slots are being considered the seats, while the upward slots are considered the grooves to interface with the splines. These modifications allow for better compression and extension of the part, so that it has an optimal fit with the screw head in use (Col. 4, lines 26-35).

Biedermann et al. disclose the claimed invention except for a bone fastener head with splines that are capable of interfacing with the ring, are placed circumferentially.

Crozet et al. '834 disclose a head with splines and a ring with seats that interfit with the splines. Crozet et al. disclose a device having a head portion (34), a shank (30), two or more splines (see top portion of Fig. 15) displaced circumferentially around the head of the fastener and that are capable of configuring to a bone fastener ring (see

Fig. 14B), and wherein it is functionally capable of rotating relative to the ring, as it is seated in the ring.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the device of the combination of Biedermann et al. and Crozet et al. having at least a screw head with splines capable of fitting with a ring, and a ring that has both grooves and a seat in view Schlapfer '090 to better secure the fastener to the collar portion of the device in use.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8- have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

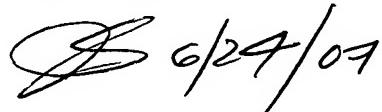
Conclusion

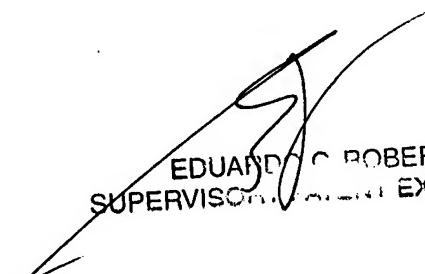
The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James L. Swiger whose telephone number is 571-272-5557. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 9:00am to 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eduardo Robert can be reached on 571-272-4719. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


JLS


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